A Good and Loyal Man Hunts Up His War Record and Finds He Is Set Down a Deserter-The Precedent Set In the Maxwell Case.

A LESSON FOR TURPIE.

A Stinging Letter from an Ex-Soldier Who Sought a Trifling Favor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- Senator Turple, of Indians, has been taken down several inches by a well-known soldier in his State. If there are any men in the Senate who, above all others, pretend to be the soldier's friend, and anxious to secure pensions for the boys, they are the two Senators from Indiana. Both have similar war records, the character of which was given to the public by Senator Ingalls, recently. Along about the time Senator Ingalls paid his respects to Senator Voorhees, a badly-crippled soldier from Indiana approached Senator Turpie-at that time on the stool of repentance-and, after a proper introduction, inquired if the Senator would go with him to the Pension Office and use his influence to procure a pension for him. The Senator looked into the soldier's papers, and said that he would be delighted to do so; Ithat when the papers were all right the soldier should come to him, and they would go together to the Commissioner of Pensions, and he would do everything possible to secure the pension. Senator Turpie seems to have grown bold as time elapsed after the switching Senator Ingalls gave his colleague. The other day the crippled soldier, having just recovered from a severe illness and secured the perfection of his papers, again approached the Senator, and renewing his acquaintance reminded him of the visit two or three months prior, and requested him to go to the Pension Office. The Senator corrugated his brows, and exclaimed in a passion: I will have to have proper identification of you, sir, before I can intercede for you in securing a pension." It required but a few minutes for the soldier to drop his crutches, and produce proper identification, after which the Senator descended from his lefty perch, and said that he would be glad to go to the Pension Office and go at once. This This time the soldier spoke. He said but a few words, and they were to the effect that if a pension was never secured the services of the Senator would not be invoked. The soldier left Senator Turpie to his reflections, and when he went home addressed to him the following note:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7, 1888. "Mr. David Turpie, No. 52 B Street, N. E., City. "Dear Sir-The treatment I received at your hands a few moments ago will never be forgotten by me, and I shall not trouble you any further in the matter of going to the department with me. When I first called upon you, some two months ago, you did not say one word about or even hint, that I must bring some one before your lordship, who could identify me as an Indianian; nor did I think that I must be so identified, after eighteen years' residence in the Siate, thirteen of which have been continuous at my present place of residence. Measured by our oyalty and faithful service to the country during the late war. I have a ten thousand times better right to the title 'Indianian' than you have; and there was no word or deed of mine during that time which led loyal people to hint, or, truthfully assert, that I was a traitor or a copperhead. If this treatment which I received at your hands a few moments ago is a sample of your kind feeling for a Union soldier, I pity those who have occasion to call upon you for your little inflence at the departments. Go to the trouble of taking some one before you to identify me as an Indianian? No, sir; I will first see you sent to that political perdition to which the Senate committee on privileges and elections ought to have consigned you, before I will do so. God forbid that we shall ever have any more copperhead Turpies to thus represent us in the Senate. You are not worthy the title of Senator. The insolent manner in which you thrust my card back in my face will be remembered until the end of your team, and the day, date and conversation will be properly registered."

MILITARY RECORDS.

Surprise Encountered by a Nebraska Mar Who Wanted a History of His Soldier Life.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal-WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-Some very strange incidents are unearthed in the records of the War Department occasionally. An instance comes from Nebraska, and involves a wellknown editor in that State. Two years ago Loren W. Hastings wrote to Washington for his military record, blieving it to be without blemish, and was staggered at discovering that he was on the rolls as a deserter. The circumstances under which Mr. Hastings was recorded a deserter are interesting. He enlisted in Company B. Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, at Iowa City, March 29, 1862. After about two months service in the infantry arm of the army he be came dissatisfied and wanted to enter the navy. A transfer was refused him, and when his comrewhed Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., he abruptly left in and immediately entered the service of the navy, going on board the United States steamer Cairo, then lying at Mound City, Ill. He enrolled his name as one of the erew, and immediately entered into active service. He preferred serving in the navy because he bad, a number of years before, been a seaman before the mast, and certainly he was enabled to be of greater advantage to his country in the branch he was familiar with, and which he preferred to serve in, rather than the place distasteful and strange to him. He never dreamed that his leaving one branch of the service and immediately entering into another would be recorded against him, and naturally presumed, during all these years of peace, that the records of the Department showed that he had continued in the service for the Union. It was well known in the company he left that he had entered the navy; and he presumed that his captain would see that his name was properly transferred, since he had made formal appli

Last Friday Senator Paddock applied to the War Department requesting to know whether Mr. Hastings's record could not be corrected under the statute of May, 1886, but the department held that immediate enlistment in the navy was not covered by the law which applied only to re-enlistment in the army. A bill was introduced in the Senate to correct the record. so as to make it appear that instead of being a deserter he had simply absented himself without leave from his company command; that he had immediately entered the navy, served honorably and was discharged from the servicemaking his army record a matter with the navy instead of the War Department. Senator Cockrell has submitted a favorable report on the bill from the committee on military affairs, and in his statement the Senator says:

"Had the petitioner joined some other regi ment or company in the army, instead of enlisting in the navy, the charge of desertion would be removable by the War Department under the act approved May 17, 1886. It is perfectly manifest that the petitioner did not intend to desert the service of the United States, in the prosecution of the war for the maintenance of the Union. In other words, he did not absent himself without leave with the intention, the animus, of not returning, but with the express purpose and intention of joining another branch of the service, for the same purpose, and which was co-operating with the military arm in the prosecution of the war. And the telegram of the Adjutant general to General Halleck of Dec. 17, 1861, and general orders. No. 27, issued by General Halleck, Jan. 31, 1862, clearly show that the rumors which reached the petitioner in regard to the difficulty to procure men to man the western flotilla, and orders for the transfer of soldiers to such service, were correct. If the petioner had made, a formal application in writing, or if his captain had forwarded his name to his commanding officer to be transferred, the transfer would doubtless have been made. The charge, therefore, of desertion is not a true one, and should not remain upon the records."

LIFE IN THE HOUSE.

Members Work and Vote Together for Years, but Don't Learn Each Other's Names.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- Some new members on the Republican side of the House were very much surprised the other day when Mr. Stahlnecker, of New York, who is serving his fourth year in Congress, was brought over from the Democratic side and introduced to a Republican who is on his third term. Mr. Stablnecker had some business with the Republican and

tleman he wanted to approach, and he therefore asked one of his Republican friends to formally

"Well, that simply takes my breath away," said one of the new members who saw the proceeding. "The idea of a couple of men serving for four or five years on the same floor and not being acquainted is monstrous." "After you have been here as long as I have,"

said one of the oldest members who heard the remark, "you will learn that there are stranger facts than the one you have just seen illustrated. I have been a member of this House for ten years, and I can now lock over on the Democratic side and see faces that I have been looking into three, four, five-yes, six years, and I positively do not know their names. I would not, however, hesitate to approach any of those gentlemen, upon any kind of business, simply because I have not a personal acquaintance with them. Not long ago I was in a dry-goods store with my wife, doing some shopping, and after we had almost completed our purchases, I observed for the fourth or fifth time a middle-aged gentleman, with a mustache slightly gray, moving around close to us, looking at goods and buy-ing articles, and I observed that he seemed to be a little curious as to who we were. Directly we went up to the fifteen-cent counter, and wife and I were examining some children's fans. The gentleman mentioned came up and began looking at the same articles, and his wife at once joined him. Only a couple of feet of counter space intervened between the stranger and his wife and myself and wife. After looking over the goods for some minutes and making some purchases, I accidentally ran against the stranger and turned to apologize to him. When he received my apology he looked me keenly in the face, I think for about fifteen seconds. Then, in a very cautious manner, he stuck out his hand and said to me: 'Seems to me I have seen you somewhere and that I should be an acquaintance of yours.' I looked the gentleman strong in the eye for, it seemed to me, a minute, and then recollected that he was a member of the House, and that he was serving his third term. That man is on the floor almost every day, and I am here as regularly as any other member. I see him in his seat now. He is nearly always writing letters at his desk, on the floor of the House, or is at work in his committee-room. He seldom makes a speech, but he is one of the most influential members in the House."

THE MAXWELL CASE.

A Precedent That May Work to the Disadvantage of an American Prisoner.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- Although Maxwell, or Brooks, has been hanged in St. Louis, his case is still the subject of a great deal of comment here, A gentleman connected with one of the foreign legations said, to-day, that; from a diplomatic stand-point a grave error has been committed, which is likely to redound to the disadvantage of some American citizens who may be imprisoned in England in the future. "Governor Morehouse," said this gentleman, "undoubtedly did exactly right in ignoring the request of Sir Lionel West for a stay of proceedings. As far as the Governor of Missouri was concerned, Mr. West is simply a British subject whose requests are entitled to the consideration of any other person, and no more. Missouri has no direct diplomatic relations with England, and the chief magistrate would be ignored by the British Foreign Office if he should ask for a reprieve for a citizen of Missouri condemned to death in one of the British possessions; that is to say, if he should make the request direct, and not through the customary diplomatic channels. But the British authorities made their request in regular form, through the State Department. Now, it would seem that international comity should have led Mr. Bayard to make some recommendation in forwarding the the request of Mr. West, but instead of doing so he seems to have carefully abstained from doing anything of the kind. His note of transmittal appeared to be about as discourteous as it could under the circumstances; to an ontsider it looks as though he had an object in violating all the diplomatic proprieties." This idea has taken deep root in other places. Evidently, the administration did not propose to do anything at this stage of the canvass which could be construed into a friendly turn toward Great Britain.

MINOR MATTERS.

Recalling Major McKinley's First Speech in the House of Representatives,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- One of the oldest employes of the House gave an interesting account of Major McKinley's first speech in that body to-day. Said he: "McKinley was a new member in the Forty-fifth Congress, and there was a discussion going on, when the subject was, as it has been this summer, the tariff. The new Ohio member tried for a long time to get recognition through the day, but, failed. Finally at a night session he got the floor and delivered one of the best speeches that the three or four members who were present ever listened to. was upon rather intimate terms with him, and 'Major, you ought to be ashamed of yourself for wasting such a good speech on such a slim audience.' To this he laughingly responded: 'I have tried hard enough to get some one to listen to me through the day time, but I failed, and had to make the best of a bad bargain, and to speak to those who would condescend to listen. The listeners were rather slim, but, perhaps, there will be more readers of my re-

"Major McKinley was right. There were more readers than listeners. The speech was a masterpiece which attracted attention everywhere, and the new Ohio member came to the front even then as one of the most profound thinkers on this important economic question which the country has yet produced. He never had to apologize again for a slim audience in the House when he was announced to speak. From that day in the Forty-fith Congress up to the present time Major McKinley has never spoken when he has not attracted the most profound and earnest attention of everyone present, and the fact that he was booked for a speech has since that day always proved a sufficient attraction for a big crowd not only upon the floor, but in the galleries. I am a Democrat," continued the speaker, "but I must say that I have th most profound regard for Major McKinley, and I think that he is without exception the brightest man in the House to-day."

Indiana Pensions.

Washington Special.

Pensions have been granted the followingnamed Indianians: Joseph Collins, Plymouth: G. C. Whittlock: Franklin; John Guriner, Lagro; J. A. Minks,

Increased—J. P. Browning, Elkinsville; J. S. Scott, Indianapolis: J. Huffman, Logansport; John Eprile, Huff; J. T. Davis, North Madison; W. I. Jones, Rochester; Peter Ulmer, Bluffton; Joseph Pippin, Connersville; W. H. Filkins, Worthington, J. H. Tom, Muncie; John Keck, Columbia City; H. W. Meredith, Battle Ground: James Kennedy, Greensburg; T. H. Melton, Washington; J. C. W. Younger, Morgantown; T. D. Hartman, Landers; Wells Johnson, Osgcod; Authony Williams, Park; S. P. Johnson, Bedford; F. M. Henry, McVille: W. J. Brannon, Richmond J. Griffith, Koute; E. A. Reed, Scott; Wm. Patterson, Avon; Wm. T. Ryon, Pimlico; John d. Callins, Tipton; Norman Hurd, Kokomo; P. Moore, Tipton; Sam Thomas, Sulphur Hill; Jos. Briner, Tampico; John Crites, Albany; Wm. Clifford, Columbus; A. J. Lockhart, Vallonia: P. Varble, Morgantown; A. C. Butler, Morristown: H. J. Hardin, Graysville: Henry Cordes, Millhouse; Henry Hoard, Huron, John Crampston, Pleasant Lake; J. G. Allison, Elkhart; W. J. Overman, Rockville; W. Henry Carver, Orland; John Bonecutter, Kempton; John Linville, Burlington; W. A. Greer, Bristow; S. Harvey, Elsin; H. W. Nichols, North-

Yellow Fever in Florida.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following dispatches from the rellow-fever district were received at the Marine Hospital Bureau to-day: JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 10.

Surgeon-general John B. Hamilton: Two new cases during the last twenty-four hours. making total of twelve. One convaiescent, three seriously ill, two deaths—J. J. Perkins and Lucius R. Tuttle; black vomit in both cases. An autopsy of the former by Dr. Guiteras confirmed the diagnosis completely. Ten remaining under treatment. NEAL MITCHELL, M. D.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 11.

Surgeon-general, Washington: Fernandina has put on rigid quarantine against Jacksonville and all points in south Florida. No person, baggage or freight is allowed to enter this county from infected or suspected places. Trains are all in-spected at three points—Baldwin. Calahan and Hart's Collector of Customs.

The River and Harbor Bill Becomes Law. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-The river and harbor bill becomes a law without the President's signature. No memorandum is written, but the President stated this afternoon that, while the ill contained items to which he could not sign his approval, the great bulk of the work provided for is so important to the interests of the country that he was unwilling to obstruct it by

Hovey and Matson. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- Representative Matbesitated to transact it without knowing the gen- | son intends going to Indiana at the end of next

week and entering upon the campaign. He has been urged by Democrats in different parts of the State to speak, and he has steadily refused until this time. He has made his arrangements to leave Congress for the remainder of the session. Gen. Hovey says he considers his constituents are entitled to his devotion to public duty, and that he will remain here as long as he can be of service to those who elected him.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journas WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- Miss Grace Dunn, of South Bend, is visiting the family of Thomas S. Taylor, of 2009 Massachusetts avenue.

Mrs. A. H. Lacey has left here for Delaware, O., where she will spend two weeks with her sister, Mrs. S. Moore Sites, who leaves for China the latter part of August. Dr. and Mrs. Sites sail from San Francisco Sept. 8. Mr. and Mrs. Willard Warner will leave next week to spend some time in Ohio, about Springfield. They will visit Newark, the Centennial at Columbus, and the Cincinnati exposition. Mrs. Warner has a unique trophy of her painstaking industry in the form of a silk-woven portiere. It is made of strips of silk dresses and bits of dresses, ribbons, sashes and the like, shredded into strips one-half an inch wide, and lapped and sewed together. Three and three-quarter

CALLED THE WRONG MAN.

pounds of silk have made a curtain three yards

A Clergyman Objects to the Use of Church Machinery in the Interest of Politics.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Aug 11.-There is a sen sation here in temperance circles that promises to result in considerable bad feeling before it is settled. For several years it has been the custom to hold union temperance services on the first Sunday of each month at the various churches, the exercises being conducted under the auspices of the Woman's Chris tian Temperance Union and one the pastors delivering an address. A week ago Rev. H. V. Givler, pastor of the Collegeavenue Methodist Church, the largest congregation in the city, delivered an address, by special invitation, before the union. It was a sound temperance talk, but did not advocate the cause of the third or any other party, but rather denounced the growing habit of using the pulpit on the Sabbath day for partisan purposes. This did not suit the union, and the night following a regular meeting was held, and, after discussing the Rev. Givler's ingratitude for not making an address to suit them, the following resolution

Whereas, It is the desire of the W. C. T. U. to keep before the public the cause of prohibition, to be strengthened and upheld by all influences possible; Resolved. That only such persons as are in accord with the views of the union, and withing to proclaim

was unanimously adopted:

the same, be asked to address the monthly Sabbath evening meetings. This is, of course, prima facie evidence the the meetings are run in the interest of the third party in addition to insulting the pastor of the argest church in the city, because he would not be used to advance partisan interests. Rev. Givler, in speaking of the matter to a reporter, said that he had no apologies to make for his talk; it was not in the interest of or against any party, but represented his views of a radical emperance man in favor of prohibition, though ie was perhaps unable to agree with some others as to the methods by which the most good could be accomplished. If the monthly meetings were in the interest of the third party. as they seemed to be, and he was expected to advocate the views of any party, the union had called upon the wrong men. The church pulpit should not be used for such purposes, and, so far as be was concerned, he was unwilling to use the Sabbath day or the church for political purposes or parties. There was no man n Bloomington who knew how he was going to vote, nor was it of any concern to any one. The result of the resolution is that it will probably end the temperance se vices, as the officers of the various churches will not allow any party to

THOSE CLAY COUNTY MINERS.

take advantage under cover of a religious meet-

They Are Indignant Over the Lies Told About Them by a Democratic Organ.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., Aug. 11-The slanderous lies started by the Indianapolis Sentinel in regard to the visit to General Harrison of the Clay county miners have naturally provoked much indignation here, not only among the miners themselves, but among all classes of citizens, irrespective of party. These lies have not been repeated by even the unscrupulous Democratic press in Brazil. The lies have been so well nailed to the wall by parties who participated in the excursion in cards published in the Journal. one of which was signed by over four hundred

miners, that no further refutation is called for. A gentleman in this city, however, has received a copy of the New Castle Crescent, with the following paragraph marked, followed by a letter of inquiry:

"Nal Pence, who is working at his trade in Brazil, spent Sunday at home. After the return of the miners from a visit to Harrison last week, for which they were paid \$3 per man, as they thought, but when that amount was deducted from their wages, 2,100 of them made a bonfire of the bats furnished for the occasion. Nal witnessed the destruction of the tiles." The above, of course, is without the slightest foundation in fact in every particular. It cannot be positively said there is no such person as Pence, but, after considerable inquiry. was found that nothing was known of him at the Brazil postoffice, where he should get mail, nor was any one found who ever heard of him before. No such bonfire occurred. It is exceedingly doubtful if any miner returned from the visit disappointed in any degree. If it can be proved that any one of the thousands of visitors, whether a miner or not, burned his Harrison hat, then it may be admitted that Pence's statement was not wholly without foundation, but until some such proof is furnished the story must be denounced as the cheapest of all cheap campaign lies, originating, is generally believed, with the editor of the Crescent himself. The miners and the operators are in the utmost harmony in regard to the necessity of a protective tariff; hence there is no necessity of the miners being hired to express their indersement of the Republican position on the tariff question. The latter have their own organizations, one of which, the Miners' National Federated Association, has wrought a revolution in the adjustment of labor disputes by doing away with sirikes. They do their own thinking, and cannot be controlled in droves nor bought with a price. Many of our miners are from England, Scotland, Wales and France. They make good citizens and belong to the true nobility of America in the development of our national possibilities.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEITER.

It Will Not Be an Effort to Hedge on the

Tariff Question Washington Special to Philadelphia Times. A distinguished Democratic Senator has had a lengthy conversation with the President on the subject of his apparently delayed letter of acceptance of the St. Louis nomination, and supported by the sentiment of his colleagues to urge its early promulgation. The Senator in freeing his mind to the President, said that the delay was undoubtedly creating an unfavorable impression on the public mind, and was having a tendency to demoralize the party organization and embarrass the arrangement of the preliminaries of the campaign. The Senator added to the President that an impression was prevalent among some of his friends, which had more recently taken the shape of a widely-spread rumor, that he was disposed to modify his views on the tariff so that they would be somewhat different from what he had expressed in his message, and also called his attention to another statement that he was waiting for some definite action to be taken by the Republicans of the Senate.

The President listened very attentively until his Senstorial friend had concluded. He then began by disclaiming in general any such intentions or being influenced by any of the reasons mentioned. He then said that he had not seen any grounds whatever for a change of front in his views. He said that he felt free to say that the feeling of his mind was in the other direction, that he was disposed to go even beyond the point which he reached in his message to Congress, but, at any rate, he would adhere to the doctrines which he had enunciated. He intimated that he took the step after careful consideration, and upon that line it was his determi-

nation to make the campaign. As to the letter of acceptance, he said that it would be promulgated in plenty of time to carry all the weight expected of it in the campaign. It is understood that the letter will be an em-phatic statement of his economic views, and will be made the exponent of the position of the Democratic party on this paramount issue.

THE PARTY WELL ORGANIZED

A Glance at the Excellent System and Work of Indiana's Lincoln League.

Every Member of a Club Has His Name and Political Standing on Record at Headquarters-Phases of the Campaign.

The Republican orgagization in this State this year is in splendid condition. It has never been better. If the party is not victorious it will have to look to some other cause than lack of preparation for the fight. The Lincoln League, especially, is in splendid shape. Reports are coming in rapidly from all parts of the State from clubs that are already organized and from those whose organization is just being completed. "It may be something of a public interest to know just how this organization-the Lincoln League-is conducted," said Secretary Smith to a Journal reporter, yesterday. "In the first place, it has a regular list of State officers, president, secretary, treasurer and executive committee. These have the management of the State at large in their hands. The first sub-officer is the congressional committeeman-a man who has matters pertaining to his congressional district in his entire care—subject, of course, to directions from headquarters. Under him is the county officer, who manages affairs in his own county, having for his lieutenants the various committeemen in the townships. Townships are again divided into precincts, and where there are cities into wards. So that, you see, the complete organization is like a great army, rising from the privates in the ranks to the commanding general. We feel very much gratified at the present situation of the league, because we know that a good woork is being

"Is the organization well advanced for this time in the campaign?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes, better than any that the Republican party has ever had. We know just how things are at present in the State. Our chief business, of course, at this time is to dissem inate literature and work on the voters of the State. Later on, of course, we shall look after the election itself, to see that no frauds or swindling are perpetrated."

"Are reports coming in as rapidly as the committee expected?"

"Yes. The responses thus far have been very

prompt. Here is one of our books in which the name of every member of the league is registered. It has his postoffice, nationality, religion, political antecedents and so on, with a column lett for remarks. Glancing down the column, and running through the book with all its information, you will be more than ever convinced of the thoroughness of the league's organization. One club from the lower part of the State reports 102 members, thirteen of whom were formerly Democrats. This is no uncommon thing, either. In all the rosters that have been sent in the significant note, formerly a Democrat,' is found, and in many of the clubs' list it appears with a frequency that shows considerable of a change in the political complexion of the State. It is a little curious to run down the remarks column and find 'formerly a Democrat, 'a confederate soldier.' 'voted for Cleveland, 'Dem. until last election,' 'always been a Democrat,' 'Republican on the tariff question,' 'formerly a Prohib.,' 'editor,' 'speaker,' and so on. Many of the young men who have been tending toward the Prohibition party are now coming back to the Republicans. The splendid personality of General Harrison, which challenges the admiration of every young Hoosier, is winning many young voters to the Republican standard. One of the significant features of the campaign, that is shown by the league reports, is that a large number of Greenbackers, formerly Republicans, but who have been out of barmony with the party for some time, are renewing their allegiance to the banner of their first adoption. It the average on all the reports from now on to for the time that the committee has been actively at work, the result in November will show a most gratifying gain to the party from this source. The Democratic statement that the Greenbackers are hostile to General Harrison is not borne out by the data that has been received so far upon which a judgment can be based. The gain from the Prohibitionists is another significant feature. Reports show that many men who have formerly been identified with that party are severing their connection with it, and propose to act with the Republicans this year." One of the best clubs in the league is that at Evansville, which already has nearly seven hundred names. There are also two other organizations in that city. The president of the club is W. S. Viele, and the secretary is A. P. Ancker. The work in that county so far has been quite gratifying, though the campaign is hardly on. President Taylor, of the league says that, in his opinion, the percentage of Republicans among the first voters will this year be considerably increased. In his old township, where he lived some time ago, the percentage of Republicans among the first voters is, at least, four to one, while the total vote shows only two to one Republicans. The prediction of Logan is being verified in very many quarters of the State, and the committee looks forward to the work among the young men with especial hopes of success. "There are several sources from which we gain constant recruits, that have come under my observation," said Mr. Taylor. "Democratic soldiers' boys very often become Republicans: widows' sone, also, and the sons of men who have been intemperate. The position of the Democratic leaders on the whisky question has driven many moral young Democrats whose fathers were dissipated men, into our ranks. They find company there more conenial. These facts have impressed me in looking over the campaign work." Of course the

tion of Chairman Huston. Remembers His Old Comrades. David D. Negley, an old soldier living at Brightwood, called at Republican headquarters, yesterday, and while there told a story which illustrates better than anything else that has come to light the sort of a heart General Harrison has in him, especially for his old comrades in arms. It shows that though a score of years have elapsed since the war closed, the ties that were woven then in the shock of battle, in the camp and on the dreary march, are still strong with him, and will always continue to be. Mr. Negley said, in relating the incident: "One day in the winter of 1883 and 1884, I believe it was on Christmas-yes, that is the very day-I was standing down at the Union Depot waiting for a train. / I was intending that day to go to Noblesville on a visit. While I was there General Harrison came in. I do not remember whether he was going away or not, but I think he was. We got to talking over old army recollections, of the times we had had down in the South, and of the many exposures and dangers that the boys had to go through. Naturally enough, the conversation ran off on to the whereabouts and situation of the members of the old regiment now, what the boys were doing and how they were getting along. You know just about how old army men talk of each other. Well, while we were talking things over in this way I told the General about William Hobbs, one of the old Seventieth men. He was then lying at his home in Julietta, near here, sick. He had been unable to do anything for some time, and his family had nothing to go on, so that the neigh-bors were compelled almost to support them. Sick, and his family in this condition, it was a great trial to Hobbs. When I told the General the story, he expressed the greatest sympathy for Hobbs, and said some provision must be made to relieve him. He went down in his pockets and gave me every cent of money be had with him, even to the coppers, and then wrote me an order to go and get some things to be taken out to him. I said that I couldn't go then. 'But,' he replied, 'you must; if you don't I will. I want you to carry these things out to Bill to-day.' I finally consented to do it, and did as he directed. You can rest assured that Hobbe felt grateful. That's the kind of man General Harrison is." Serenade to General Harrison.

league acts in conjunction with the State cen-

tral committee. The two are under the direc-

Last evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a chorus of about thirty young voices, under the lead of Prof. R. B. Rudy, who have styled themselves. "The Young Ladies' Harrison Glee Club," called upon General Harrison and gave him a serenade. They first sang "The Starspangled Banner" in the yard, a large number of listeners from the peighborhood being attracted by the music. When General Harrison appeared to acknowledge the greeting Jannette Halford addressed him as follows:

"General Harrison-A company of your young friends have called to pay their respects and to express their interest for you and for the principles you represent. We are some of the | terfeits. Ask for the genuine article, manucoming women; about that age when the beau- ! factured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons

MODEL'S

Not wishing to slight any one we have inaugurated a Grand Picnic for the Pants-wearing public. This week we shall offer you choice of any

PAIR OF PANTS

In our house for

These Pants are made up of the finest Foreign and Domestic Cassimere, Corkscrew, Worsted. Cheviot, Simony Cloth and Sawyer ever brought to this market, and in many cases excel made-toorder Pants costing from \$8 to \$12. This is your grand opportunity; don't delay or the sale will be

For those not wishing to invest quite so much money, see our \$4.50 and \$5 Pants that have been reduced this week only to

\$3.37.

No such values ever before offered the public. See samples of bargains in our show windows.

Indiana's Leading Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters. Rothschild, Hays & Co., Prop'rs. See Picnic Advertisement on First Page.

ties of 'protection' begin to be understood, and although we may not be able to vote ourselves. we think we shall have some little influence in winning first votes. Please accept our congrat-

ulations and our song." The General pleasantly replied, and invited his callers into the parlors, where they again sang, this time a taking campaign air, "Harrison-He's All Right," a three-part song arranged for ladies' voices. The sweet minstrels were shown through the house, and examined the almost countless variety of curios that have accumulated in the General's political museum, after which they again sang, and took their departure, both themselves and the General well pleased with their brief and somewhat unique visit. The club will probably sing again on

Friday night at the New Denison House. Not for Free Trade. The union printers of Terre Haute have a Republican club, and, like the other workingmen in that city who espouse the cause that means protection for their interests, are spiritedly entering the campaign in behalf of Harrison and Morton. Last Monday evening the printers mentioned evinced their enthusiasm and faith in the Republican ticket and platform by adopting the following resolutions, which were sent

to General Harrison by Edward H. Evinger. secretary of the club: Whereas, A class of American citizens, now push ing for a continuance of power in the administration of the laws of our country, and determine to force upon the people the un-American policy of free trade; and, Whereas, We, as union printers, always advocating the rights of the workingman, deem this policy of free trade an injury to all classes of American laborers and a benefit to English industries; therefore, be it Resolved, That we hail with pleasure that purely American document—the Republican platform—be-

lieving that its idea of protection means American labor for American workingmen. Resolved, That we pledge our hearty support to that fearless standard bearer of the Republican party, and eminent statesman and soldier, Benjamin Harrison, and that it will be our earnest endeavor to help the Republican party regain control of the government by electing him as its chief executive.

An Arkansas Club.

A Harrison and Morton club has been organized at Springdale, Ark., with a large and en. thusiastic membership. The interest shown in the club and others of like character in that State indicate that the Republicans of the South are moving in line with the party in the North and propose to throw an earnestness into the campaign that promises a largely increased vote. Resolutions highly eulogistic of General Harrison and expressing the utmost faith in the outcome of the campaign being favorable to the Republican ticket and protection of home industries were adopted with great enthusiasm.

Voting by Families. The Toledo Blade publishes a card from Bellfonte, O., in which it states that a family there will cast fourteen votes for Harrison and Morton, and claims so far it beats the record. Our friend of the Blade has its record beaten by the family of Mrs. Catherine Myers, of Richmond, Ind., who has seven sons, one son-in-law and seven grandsons, all of whom are voters, and will east their ballots for Harrison and Morton, making fifteen votes in all.

A Young Men's Club.

There will be a meeting of young Republic ans at the Market-street entrance of the State house, to-morrow evening, to form a young men's Harrison and Morton club. All between the ages of sixteen and twenty-three years are

expected to attend. Notes from Headquarters. Chairman J. N. Huston went to Liberty, Union county, yesterday, to deliver an address at that place.

The Railroad Club will meet at Pfafflin's Hall Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. All members are requested to be present. Attorney-general Michener has received an in vitation from the Maine Republican committee

to make speeches in that State. A gentleman who has been observing closely the changes in party affiliations since the na tional tickets were made, says that they are almost universally in favor of the Republicans. Both the Republican State and county headquarters are visited by many daily who heretofore have shown but little interest in politics.

The demand for documents is unprecedented. A telegram was received at the Republican State central committee headquarters yesterday from D. H. Paddock, of Kankakee, Ill., wanting to arrange for the coming of that county to visit General Harrison, along with the Paxton dele-gation on the 17th. The two counties are adjoining, and the arrangement will be made as

When the Rush county people come here Wednesday they will have with them an eagle which is said to be the largest in captivity. eage is being made for the great bird which is to be presented to the Republican State central committee. On days of demonstrations the eagle will be placed on the balcony in front of Republican headquarters. Hon. John F. Swift, of San Francisco, one of the leading Republicans of California, writes to

a friend of this city as follows: "I have the pleasure of telling you that our friend, General Harrison, has come to be the in of the party in California. I never saw anything like it. He is growing all the time in favor. Democrats now concede that he is sure of the coast, and even begin to give up Indiana." The list of receptions by General Harrison for the current week has been somewhat changed by additions as follows: Tuesday, Douglas

county, Illinois; Friday, Kankakee, Ill., and Bar

tholomew county soldiers; Saturday, Newton

and Jasper counties, business men and veterans

of Cleveland, O., and citizens of Dayton, O. It

is announced that the two Ohio delegations will

each number 1,000 people. ANGOSTURA BITTERS are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of coun-

SPEECHES ON TEMPERANCE.

The Bethany Assembly Devotes a Day to Talking About the Evils of Strong Drink.

The speaker announced to open temperance day at the Bethany Assembly grove, yesterday, did not appear, and D. R. Lucas, of Iowa, was called upon to make the address of the morn ing. He talked about intemperance-its cause and its cures. The chief causes he enumerated as .the unnatural appetite, the de sire for making money and the socia nature of man; and the cures he declared to be, for the unnatural appetite, total abstinence; for the saloon traffic, local prohibition, and for the hail-fellow-well-met part of it, social clubs, public libraries and public reading-rooms. He also urged the furnishing of entertainments that are harmless instead of harmful. The speaker also discussed fully the objections to prohibition. The highest courts in this country have decided that it is within the provice of the State to prohibit drinking by police regulations if deemed injurious to the public welfare.

The principal afternoon address was by Mrs. P. L. Christian, of Illinois, who insisted the saoon element controlled not only this Nation, but also the public schools-the latter because school teachers had not the courage to teach the effect of spirituous liquor on the tissues of the body, because of fear that the brewers and saloon-keepers would so manage affairs as to have such teachers removed. In 1886 there were nearly thirteen gallons of spirituous liquors drunk in this country for every inhabitant. The tariff is rapidly increasing, and the moral anathy of the large majority of professed Christian people is the most shocking fact connected with the temperance movement. The cause is worthy the energetic effort of the best people in the world. She hoped that the nineteenth century will see the abolition of

the worst form of slavery-slavery to strong The president of the day, Dr. Ryland T. Brown, of Indianapolis, indulged in a few remarks, which closed the exercises of the day. The church choir of the Martinsville congregation of Disciples gave a sacred concert in the

Tabernacle at night. But one train goes to Bethany Park to-day, leaving at 8:30 o'clock A. M. The morning sermon is to be by Elder John Shackleford, Lexington, Ky., the afternoon sermon by D. R. Lucas, of Des Moines, Ia., and the night sermon by John MacNeill, of Indiana. The programme gives Monday afternoon and Tuesday to the Woman's Missionary Society. The next as-sembly lecture will be Monday morning on Laughter and Tears."

Union Ex-Prisoners of War.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the National Association Union ex Prisoners of War will be held here on Sept. 18 and 19. All Union exprisoners' associations are expected to elect delegates and alternates. Local associations having made a report of their conditions, and who are not in arrears for dues, are entitled to representation in the national association in the ratio of one delegate for every twenty-five members in good standing, and one additional delegate for a final fraction of more than one-half of that number, provided, however, that each local association, whatever its numbers, is entitled to at least one delegate. All local association presidents for the time being are entitled to sit as delegates, but no proxy or substitute can act for them. As this convention occurs the week fol-lowing the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Columbus, O., arrangements have been made that will enable delegates attending the Nati onal Encampment to have their tickets extended ten days, allowing ample time to attend the convention here and reach their homes on these low rates. All Union ex-prisonors, whether delegates or not, are cordially requested to attend the convention, and help make it the largest exprisoners' reunion since the war. Those arriving here during the week of the convention, should report at Room 27, in the court-house, where they can obtain information in regard to the meeting. Until that time, for all matters relating to the national association, Maj. L. P. Williams, secretary and treasurer, Box 227, Washington, D. C., should be addressed.

Let an Escaped Criminal Go. As a local freight over the Vandalia road was pulling out Friday night, at 9 o'clock, the customary search was made for any tramps who might be on board. Comfortably seated on a brake was a colored man, who, on being asked to dismount, refused. The train hand then hinted that if it was not done voluntarily he would be constrained to assist him, when the unknown man replied that such a course would be unjust to him, since he was deprived of the use of his arms. It was discovered that he wore a pair of handcuffs, but no attempt was made to hold the man. He was assisted to the ground. and that is the last seen of nim. Last night a telegram was received at police headquarters giving the particulars and asking for a thorough search of the city. His name is Charles Cook, and he is wanted in Ballard county, Kentucky. Sheriff J. K. Bereny, of that county, had cap-tured him at Odin, Ill., and bad started for Kentucky, but the man escaped at some point in Illinois. How he reached this city or what his intention was in doubling on his track is a mystery to the police of this city. Fifty dollars has been offered for his recapture by the Ballard county authorities.

Indianapolis to Be Hustrated.

The gentlemen engaged on the art work of the city have met with such fine success in taking orders for it that their success is assured in this city, and Indianapolis is to be illustrated in a very beautiful and artistic manner during the summer, a number of gentlemen subscribing for from two to six copies of the work, which is to be a limited edition and published only for subscribers. The illustrations, is can be assert | sulta.

ed with confidence, have never been excelled in faithfulness and beauty in any illustrated work which are made at the publishers' expense and by a new process, which has attracted the attention of all lovers of art all over the country.

Too Much Enthusiasm.

As the stragglers of a Democratic ward club were returning from the pole raising on East Washington street, last night, the whisky they had imbibed during the evening began to have its effect. The noisy crowd was headed by two drummers and a fifer, and when the corner of Washington and Alabama streets was reached the stragglers halted and began a vigorous debate over the evening's sport. Wor began to take the form of blows and the rouble ended in a general fight The row began by Phil Shaffer, who claimed to be a detective with special police anthority, as-saulting Val Hogarty, a looker-on. Shaffer was drunk, and his brutal attack upon Hogarty. whose head he pounded with a hickory club, le the crowd to take sides and challenge sou other for a settlement. The result was the two other fellows were marched off and varia slated for assault and battery, drunk and com

ing concealed weapons. Did Not Arrest Michael Scaples, twenty-two years old, was arrested last night on the charge of assault and battery. He became involved in a dispute with a bartender at 80 East Washington street, and invited him to settle the matter outside. As a result of his offer he was pitched out the front door, and striking the ground was cut about the head and face. Both parties were intexi-cated, and have been harboring a fend between

themselves for some time. The Temperance Plank.

New York Mail and Express. We suppose that the Democratic ne will not take much pains to call attention to t fact that while the Chicago platfe without any qualifying clause, the Indiana publicans give their interpretation to the "perance plank" which we called special attention to yesterday, and which we again republish, as

The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well-directed efforts for he promotion of temperance and morality. The Indiana Republican method of carryla tical and business-like. Here is the "anti-

plank that suits the Republicans of Gener Harrison's State, viz.; Politics and legislation must be kept free from the influence of the saloon. The liquor traffic must obey the law. We favor legislation upon the principle of local option, whereby the various communities

There is no uncertain sound about that. The language is as comprehensive as it is clear and decisive. War against "the saloon in politics s openly declared, and the American p of "home rule" is enunciated in all its simplient and vigor. "Local option," which requires a local sentiment to the execution of any law, is declared to be the Republican way, in Indiana, of achieving temperance reform, and wherever in that State there is a local majority for any sort or degree of restriction, or for total probibition of the liquor traffic, there, under Republican S rule, the "home rule" of that majority will be

Not Satisfied with the Campaign.

authorized and sustained by the State.

New York Herald (Dem.) Democratic Chairman Barnum is, as we judge from our dispatches from Rochester, talking fair amount of nonsense in the western part of the State, "We have," he says, "the Re ans on the run." "The prohibition moves growing fast and gets its recruits from the publican party." "There is no doubt that the result will be a glorious victory for Democra

Mr. Barnum cannot believe this nonsense of that Mr. Cleveland is to be elected by such drivel. They began with an aggressive cam-Northern State. Wherever we look we see them perfecting their organization. In Congress to have drawn party lines with unscrupulous rigid-ity and assail the administration at every point. They are raising money, forming clubs, sending out documents and striving by all means to win There is no more "run" in the Republican ranks than there was in Lee's ranks when Grant crossed the Rapidan. Like Lee they mean to fight and can only be waipped by the hardest

While the Republican campaign shows and mation the Democratic canvass droops an hangs. Instead of clear, resounding words of light and command we have drivel like thi from Mr. Barnum. Mr. Cleveland can win, but he is not to win by the leaders of the Democracy mooning in a land of dreams. It can only be fought and won by fighting. And, as We ton said of Waterloo, it must be hard pounding from the beginning to the end.

Narrow Escape from a Disaster. DENVER, Col., Aug. 11.-A singular accide happened yesterday on the Denver, Utah & Pacific railway, near Canfield, in Boulder county. At that point a track rons direct to the Mitchell coal mine. The grade is very steep, and it is customary to ship loaded coal cars to the main track without the assistance of an engine. Yesterday the engineer of the passenger upon approaching the branch track etc whistled as usual. He had just started his engine and reached the crossing when two heavily laden cars descending the grade dashed direction into the engine. The locomotive was de and as it fell engineer George Hopkins was ried beneath it. The lever pioned him to the ground, gradually squeezing him to death, al-though with not sufficient force to crush any bones. The fireman was also badly injured, but was spirited away by the officials of the road. Had the accident occurred a second later a close ly packed passenger car would bave be wrecked, doubtless with most disastrons